





## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,563 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. I. Black.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,266 " " " C. V. Lloyd (At Dock).  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " R. Branch.  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,993 " " " R. D. Thomas.  
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.  
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.  
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from QUEEN'S STREET WHARF WEST, (except Mondays from DOUGLAS WHARF) and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.  
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,191 tons, Captain W. Reynolds (In Dock).  
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,583 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.  
 "NANNING," 1,569 " " " Mackinson.  
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.  
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 31st October, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
 THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.  
 For further information apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 AGENTS,  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.  
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

## IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO &amp; CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

## COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
 These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
 For further particulars, please apply to—  
 BARRETTO & CO.,  
 Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## Hotel.

## KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.  
 The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.  
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.  
 Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.  
 Bath Rooms attached to each Room.

Telegraphic Address:  
 "CHEF" HONGKONG.  
 Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.  
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.  
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.  
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.  
 Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,  
 Proprietor.  
 (108)

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Snotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M., 13th Nov., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SACHSEN" Capt. Woltemde	About THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. Kirchner	About TUESDAY, 19th Nov., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. W. Blöcher	THURSDAY, Noon, 21st Nov., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lent	THURSDAY, Noon, 5th Dec., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE.

## BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.  
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

## Dr. M. H. CHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD

of the  
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,  
 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

## EFFECT OF CITY NOISES ON THE BRAIN.

A writer of the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin asserts that summer vacation, spot at the seashore or in the mountains, is essentially a device to escape from nerve exhaustion due to city noise. Such an escape is a necessity for both adult and child; he continues; but while the adult of strong nerves can counteract the injurious effect of city noise by spending a few weeks each year in the country, a child requires a somewhat longer change. Heretofore this necessity of escape from noise has not received much attention from educators of children, but now, says the writer, advocates of better school hygiene "are asking why so much care is taken to spare the eyes of pupils and so little is said of the delicacy and sensibility of their ears?" We read further:

"Usually the situation of a school is such that the noises of the city reach the pupils easily, fret their ears and weaken their attention. Interrupted by distraction, the thought of the pupils is very often inclined to new and burdensome effort, and how irritating and obstructive this is those know who have cause to appreciate the urgent importance of concentration."

"The least result of necessary habitual resistance to the noises is that the ear is dulled—that is, the noises that surround the resident of a great city constantly produce an oscillation of the mechanism of the ear that weakens the nerves that connect the ear with consciousness. Therefore, the finer a brain is the more greatly it is disturbed in its activity by pure, pointless impressions on the ear. The Káiser (law recognized this fact, for it forbade a cop to enter any street on which a telegraph lived."

"In regard to disturbance of the sense of hearing this can be caused, for instance, by the intrusion of foreign particles and bodies, by an insufficient or unusual secretion of the wax of the ear, by dangerous agitation of the bones of the skull by blow or fall, and by the development of abnormal growths in the cavities of the bones, and frequent aggressive sound, especially in the city. Educators have, therefore, an incentive to give proper and zealous attention to the care of the ear among pupils, for they must know that the sense of hearing is of very great importance for mental development, in its intellectual as well as in its temperamental phase. In the intellectual phase its importance is based on the fact that it facilitates the study of the language of sound, and what would our temperamental life be without the sensibility of the ear? Constantly the external world is influencing our psychic being through the ear. Through sound the most intimate feeling is divulged. Hence the great effect of conversational and forensic art and of music on the human temperament. In the intenseness and quality of its impressions a dulled ear is quite different from the normal ear. Even sensibility of vision is diminished by deafness. As the ear has ceased to call attention to many things happening around it, these naturally escape the eye. The effect of this on speech, thought and conduct reveals the mental defect of different persons with more or less urgency. A child with dulled ears lives in another world, secludes itself, and the false judgment to which it is exposed is a sinister obstacle to the development of its character. A deaf child is a prey to misfortune as soon as it enters the ordinary school, where it must be a leagard and finally be treated as a weakling. For such a child relief may be procured only in a special school, conducted by persons who have studied thoroughly the correct treatment of ear defects and their effect on the daily intellectual and temperamental life of the children afflicted with them."—Translated for the *Literary Digest*.

## SOME HINTS IN REGARD TO SLEEP.

Many lives might be saved if people in general would sleep with their heads at the foot of their beds. The housekeeper, with an eye to appearances, puts the head of the bed in the corner of the room or at the side furthest from the window. The sleeper gets no fresh air and the light shines annoyingly in his eyes, unless he still further excludes ventilation with a drawn curtain. The room "looks nice," but the occupant dies of consumption.

The best place for a sleeper's head is in a direct line between two wide-open windows on opposite sides of the room. Few city dwellers can have rooms with windows on two sides; but it is usually possible to draw the bed about so that the nose is close to a window, which should be opened winter and summer to its utmost capacity and unobstructed by shades. The nearer like an open tent the room can be made the better.

There is no virtue in discomfort. Sleeping without a pillow or on a hard mattress is unwise. In a campaign it is the recruit who tries to insure himself to hardships. The veteran gets what comfort he can. Necessarily in a temperate climate fresh air is cold in winter, but there can be no objection to artificial heat in the open windowed bedroom if the heat is an open wood fire, which ventilates the room by creating an under-draft. If possible, thoroughly warmed dressing-room should be no part of the bedroom itself.

A bedroom should have neither carpet, rugs, upholstered furniture, pictures, scarfs, nor walk-knaps to catch and hold dust. The "den" bedroom affected by young people with photographs and all sorts of trash tacked to the wall, is an unsanitary abomination.

The philosopher Herbert Spencer had ear muffs which he wore whenever in society the conversation failed to interest him. Some such device to deaden the murderous noises of a city would be a blessing to many light sleepers. Some have used with advantage a very small square light pillow placed over the upper ear so as not to interfere with breathing. This does not shut out but deadens the din of the streets.

Only by abundant sleep in favourable conditions can the worker indoors reasonably hope to rival the health of the fortunate outdoor man, whose life approaches the natural conditions in which the race was planned to thrive.—*New York World*.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

With possession from 1st December next.

Apply to—  
 THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,  
 Connaught Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
 LEIGH & ORANGE,  
 1, Des Voeux Road.  
 Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near EAST POINT.

Apply to—  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.  
 Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
 COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
 Jardine & Co.,  
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

## For Sale.

## HUMBER CYCLES.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

## Cycles Makers

BY

## ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDER, GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.  
 From \$120 to \$150 each.  
 GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.  
 WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

*Plymouth Evening News*—For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship.

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS,

11, D'ARQUILL STREET and KOWLOON,  
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.

## SELF CURE NO. 1.

## MARVEL UPON MARVEL.

## NO SUFFERER

## NE NOW DESPAIR.

## THERAPION

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## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.E  
WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND.VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCHWHISKY.  
A PURE MALT  
WHISKYGENUINE AGE  
VERY FINE  
AND  
MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hong Kong, 12th October, 1907.

## MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, October 26, 1907, at Nanking, Dr. EDGERTON HASKELL HART, D.D., to OAKLIND, daughter of H. Herbert Maddock, Esquire, Keosau, Wisconsin, U.S.A., both of Wuhu.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1907.

## CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

Under the heading of "Recalcitrant Immigrants" the *Eastern Daily Mail* of Singapore prints as an editorial article which should prove of interest to Hongkong, and particularly to those who are charged with the guardianship of the Chinese coolies who are shipped off from this port to the Straits Settlements. The writer remarks that: "During the last couple of months, there have been several cases before the Police Magistrates which go to show that immigrants from China are adopting tactics which prove troublesome to those who have incurred the cost of their passage hither. It seems to be the practice, when a man is recruited at one of the ports in China, to have him sign a paper to the effect that, on arrival here, he shall work off the expenses incurred on his account in bringing him. It has happened and is happening that on arrival here, the man declares that either he did not understand the terms of the agreement, or that he paid his own passage, or that he agreed to go to some other place, or that he agreed to be employed in some other capacity than that now offered him." Before proceeding further, it may be observed that if the coolie alleges any one of these three objections to the contract which he is supposed to have signed it should be a comparatively easy matter for the Court to discover the actual facts of the case. It is extremely probable that in many cases the coolie did not understand the terms of his agreement, or at least that an excuse which has been heard before. If he paid his own passage it might be possible to secure evidence in proof of his statement. While as to the character of his employment, it is not to be gained that agents at the China ports are not disinclined to attract the coolie to the south by visions of the El Dorado which awaits him. If the coolie has actually signed an agreement to do certain work for a certain period then he should undoubtedly be compelled to abide by the terms of the contract regardless of his objections which may be fabricated to suit the occasion. That there are rascals who accept money from the contracting parties with no intention of fulfilling their promises is unquestionable. In Hongkong there are a number of characters who seem to make

an easy livelihood by this method of doing business, as witness the examples which crop up in the Police Court every other day. They accept the money, and go aboard without demur but before the vessel has left Hongkong they have disappeared. They will even go the length of risking their lives by leaping from the vessel into the sea, in an attempt to get ashore when they cannot swim a stroke. Such an instance occurred not so very long ago when two coolies at the last gasp were picked up outside the harbour, and admitted to their rescuers that they had hoped to reach the shore by swimming from a coolie boat which was bound for Singapore. At the same time the coolie is frequently the deluded victim of a recruiting agent's roscate imagination and facile tongue, especially if he is a farmer having to eke out his precarious livelihood by tilling a stubborn soil. Our contemporary proceeds to relate what happens in the Southern Settlement on the arrival of the coolie at that port. We are told that "when he arrives in Singapore he is required to sign, in the presence of the Protector of Chinese, a contract to fulfil his engagement. This he now refuses to do. The consequence is that he is prosecuted. On his first refusal before a magistrate, he is sent to prison for a week to give him an opportunity to reflect on the matter. On his second refusal, he is imprisoned for a couple of months, presumably for contumacy. On the expiration of this period, free the law not permitting any further prosecution. At first, some sympathy was left for these men; it being thought that, probably, there was some truth in their asseverations. It has now become apparent owing to the frequency of the cases that these immigrants find it more to their advantage to suffer a short term of imprisonment and become free. Of course, they remain here, but they choose their own occupation. The man who expected to have their labour may, perhaps, still have it, but that may be on their own terms. This is disappointing and may affect immigration from China, recruiters, or those who incur the cost of bringing them, being naturally unwilling to be out of pocket. We do not suggest what ought or what ought not to be done, but we conceive that it will occur to any reasonable man to say nothing of the persons who are put out considerably by what looks like a very objectionable practice, even in its nascent stage, that things cannot be left as they are. Some strong measures should be adopted at the port of embarkation to make these immigrants faithfully observe the terms of their contract." Presumably everything is done, in Hongkong at all events, to protect the interests of the coolie who has decided to seek his fortune abroad, but it must occasionally happen that the peasant is so wrangled upon in his thoughts of the future and imbued with so strong a fear of officialdom, that he realises but vaguely what is happening and only understands the real position when he has conferred with the rest of the gang. It is bound to annoy an employer, if the expected labourer should refuse to implement his contract, but it would be well to appreciate that the boot is on the right leg. When there is a confusion of ideas on the subject, so far as the emigrant is concerned it may be due to the excessive zeal of the recruiting agent rather than to the action of the employer. However, it is well to know how the matter is regarded in Singapore and if it is possible to remedy the alleged state of affairs so far as Hongkong is concerned then it behoves the local authorities to look into the question.

## THE QUESTION OF INSOLVENCY.

An Indian writer in the *Malay Mail* has a brilliant suggestion to make as to the best means of evading one's creditors. All the poor clerk or assistant who has fallen into debt should have to do is to declare himself insolvent and start afresh. He does not state whether he is to get into debt again and once more become insolvent by order of the Court, but there seems no reason why his scheme should be limited by any trifling matter of that sort. His English is quaint and sometimes difficult to understand, but at all events he knows what he wants and he laments the fact that the laws of the Federated Malay States prevent him getting it. He sets forth his own predicament quite clearly as the following paragraph will show: "I am an employee in an office getting salary \$30 (thirty-nine) per mensem. I remaining this State since 6 years and half during this period owing to several mishaps and casualties I was necessitated to borrow to the extent of \$700 from different persons with high rate of interest. However, as an honest debtor I am repaying such amount as I could to my creditors out of my salary." The parenthetical thirty-nine proves that he is in an office accustomed to formality, and exactitude, but how he managed to borrow of "barrow" \$700 on a salary of \$30 is a question the answer to which would interest quite a number of people in Hongkong. Then the "mishaps and casualties" otherwise described as the alings and arrows of outrageous fortune, is a delicate allusion to the cause of his indebtedness, which would touch the heart of any but the most adamant. His remark that he is a "booster

debtor" will likewise be appreciated by those who enjoy a daily phrase; but we should like to hear the opinion of his creditors on the point. However, he should know best what he is by nature and so we will accept his word for his character. He goes on to state: "From the small balance of my pay I maintain myself and family and children. Some of the creditor with a view to take major portion of my pay sued me in Court and got decrees. I applied to Supreme Court under Chapter XX to declare me an Insolvent but the Court refused." At any rate, he maintains his household, which is one of those pleasing traits which stamp the honest man, and proclaim him to be something above the common herd. It must have been inspiring to hear this "honest debtor" quoting chapter and verse in justification of his argument that he should be declared an insolvent. And it must have been a petty spirit which prevented the Court rising to the occasion and denouncing the blood-sucking vipers of creditors. "How," he asks indignantly, "how a poor man will meet domestic expenses maintain himself and family with the small balance his pay. That is 16 or 17, and also I am to keep up my respect this fact did not consider by the Court. In India according to the Letters Patent in all the Presidency Towns the people or take shelter by applying to the benefit of the Insolvent act. Here it is not so but what for Legislature of this Colony introduced the Chapter XX Civil Procedure Code?" It is not exactly clear whether he means that he has 16 or 17 of a family—and then doubt, on that head is exquisite—but in any case he believes himself to be justifiably angry with the Government. He should be a member of the Legislative Council and bring the Civil Procedure Code at the head of the officials. He concludes his letter with the hope that: "This may be considered by the Highest Judicial Tribunal of this F. M. S. and relieve the poor employees of low pay from the embarrassment of their creditors." It is evident that he is honestly sorry for himself and opposed to the Government. There is a pathos in that last sentence which will appeal to all debtors, let the creditors think what they may. Certainly the writer has hit on an ingenious idea, which may yet "catch on" in the States and even in Hongkong.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MAJOR W. A. F. Williamson, Army Service Corps, left for Tientsin per s.s. *Prince of Wales* on 6th instant, for temporary duty.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington has telegraphed to the Waiwupu that the Chinese losses during the Vancouver riots last month totalled not less than \$100,000.

YES, madam, the needle of the compass always points to the north, replied a captain to an inquiring passenger. Very interesting, remarked a lady. But suppose you wanted to go south?

The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* (Capt. C. Pedroso) arrived from Macao yesterday to present the Government of the neighbouring colony on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday to-morrow.

FOUR unlicensed Japanese immigration bureaux have been discovered at Vancouver operating in conjunction with various concerns that employ labour, for the importation of coolies. They will probably be summarily closed.

SIR Alexander Hosie, P. M. Commercial Attaché, who has recently returned to Peking after a month's tour in Manchuria, will again take up his residence in Shanghai during the present month. His intention is to spend from two to three months at the Northern port.

JOHN Downie was sent to the House of Detention again this morning. He was arrested by Policeman Birrell on the Praya-East last night, dancing a breakdown. An American, by name Frank Barniss, was also convicted of being a vagrant and sent to the H. of D. 100.

A SHOR coolie, calling himself Kwan Fung, of 153, Wing Kai Street, was bound over in the sum of 150 to keep the peace at the Police Court, to-day. Kwan, it appears, had an argument with a tukong on board the steamer *Hoi Sing* last evening. The officer had threatened to arrest him, and Kwan boxed his ears.

ON 24th ult., as some boys were racing in boats at Paklat, Bangkok, one sampan which contained two boys was upset, and the occupants thrown into the water. The youths were both good swimmers, and one got near the floating craft and got astride on it. The other who was some distance away was suddenly seen to be dragged under the water as the huge tail of an alligator was seen to lash the water furiously. The river is very broad at this place and those on shore had no time to go to the rescue.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel W. Scott Moncrieff and Officer, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 9th inst.:—  
March "The King of the Mountains"  
Waltz "The New Adelaide"  
Selection "The Promise of Life"  
Overture "The Promise of Life"  
Summer Idyll "The Promise of Life"  
Selection "The Promise of Life"  
Falls "The Promise of Life"  
God Bless the King

It is required that a syndicate of capitalists, who all have a business interest at Saigon, has bought a suitable piece of land there on which to build a hotel which will be equipped in up-to-date style. The hotel will be of three stories, and the equipment will include electric lifts and other conveniences.

A CHINESE lady, the first wife of a Celestial, attempted suicide by jumping into a pond this morning (Oct. 19, in the vicinity of Bag-in-wai). The splash was heard by the second lady of the lord—a native woman—who pluckily jumped into the pond and with great difficulty rescued her superior mistress. Jealousy led to the rash act, but now the rivals are bosom friends.—*Siam Free Press*.

TRA S have a functional duty, like every other fluid in the body. The action of tears on the eye is beneficial. Their duty consists in washing thoroughly the sensitive eye, which allows no foreign fluid to do the same work. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good salty shower-bath, and medical art has followed Nature in this respect, advocating a salt solution for any distressed conditions of the eyes.

At the next meeting of the Sanitary Board, which takes place next Tuesday afternoon, it is doubtful whether there will be much of any general interest in the business transacted. There is a letter from the Government relative to a cemetery for Chinese at Kai Iung Wan and several matters dealing with the operation of various of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Certain correspondence with regard to the removal of meat from the abattoir to the markets will be submitted, and there is an application relative to overcrowding at the servants' quarters of the Hongkong Club annex.

By kind permission of Captain and Officer, the Band of H.M.S. *Bedford* will play at the *Arco fide* in aid of the funds of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be held in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, 10th November.

PROGRAMME.  
1.—March "The Gladiator's Farewell"  
2.—Overture "The Light Cavalry"  
3.—Selection "Cavaliers Rustic"  
4.—Waltz "The Angel"  
5.—Selection "The Angel"  
6.—Polka "The Angel"  
God Save the King

A TOKIO despatch of 2nd inst. to the *N. C. D. News*, says: "Vladivostok is now quiet. There is an unconfirmed report of a riot among workmen at Nicolayevsk on the night of the 31st ultimo, together with persistent rumours of riot imminent elsewhere, following upon the Vladivostok mutiny. Two revolutionary papers at Irkutsk are steadily agitating for a revolution. It is persistently rumoured that revolutionists between Harbin and Khabarovsk are plotting a system of plunder in order to provide funds for the furtherance of the agitation. On the 3rd, the *Asahi* learnt from Vladivostok that the situation was again showing signs of unrest. Since Saturday morning the market has been closed."

An extremely useful little pamphlet makes its appearance containing a translation of the Chinese Bankruptcy Code of 1905, by Mr. Chang Nieh-yin, with an editorial by Mr. J. H. Teesdale. As the editor points out, 105 years ago Imperial assent was obtained for this Code was a time when the cry of Reform was very loud and urgent, and the Code, though containing the comparatively small number of 69 Articles as against the voluminous English Bankruptcy enactments, makes a laudable step in the right direction by placing on record a set of rules to govern the insolvency of a Chinese subject and opening for him the way to clear himself of his debts instead of merely languishing in prison possibly for many years. The Code was the work of certain Chinese students educated in Japan and was revised by Mr. E. W. Tong-fang, ex-Vice-President of the Waiwupu, and the first Chinese barrister at the English Bar.—*N. C. D. News*.

A somewhat amusing, if not curious, story is current among the natives of Bangkok during the last few days, says the *Siam Free Press*. It runs somewhat as follows: "A Chinaman who had been rather hard up for money, determined to sleep in a room where a former inmate committed suicide. This room was said to be haunted and great noises were heard there every night. The Celestial had a dream in which the ghost challenged him to sleep in the said room and fight him, promising him in the meantime that if he (the Celestial) overcame him, he (the ghost) would give him two lottery words which would be sure to win. The Celestial took up the challenge, and the first night after 12 o'clock the *lee* appeared in batle array. Nothing daunted the Celestial fell upon him and the struggle waged fast and furious until cock-crow when the ghost had to beat a retreat, leaving the Celestial in possession. Next day he played the lottery and won 4,000. He is now the hero of a large circle of his friends. He is thinking of returning to China where he thinks he will carve his way to glory."

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Flegg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 8th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen rapidly in N.E. Japan owing to the depression which is moving Eastwards to the North of Hokkaido.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines. It is highest over Central China, and gradients are slight to moderate.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.  
FORECAST.  
1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, moderate; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## CHINESE IN TROUBLE.

## FIVE MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

## SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

Chinese mercantile houses were astonished to-day by the news of the arrest of five Chinese who are alleged to be well-to-do merchants, and the discovery, by the police authorities, of a series of frauds, alleged to have been perpetrated by them, by which several well-known merchants have been affected. Definite figures are not yet to hand, but from different sources it was ascertained that the total amount at issue would be about half a lakh.

The men arrested were:—Yuen Fook Shang, a broker, residing at 165, Queen's Road West, Yiu Sul Shar, Chai Kam Tung, Hui Wan Shang and Wu Kau, merchants, of 58, Hollywood Road.

Full particulars of the affair could not possibly be in the hands of the police at this early stage, but what facts they have collected so far appear to be as follows. For some time past the doings of this gang of alleged swindlers have been watched by the police. But, notwithstanding this, it was not until last night or early this morning that headquarters were in a position to make a decided move, which they did with a goodly amount of success. We are not in a position to expose the "syndicate's" doings since their advent in the Colony, as that information, if it is known is of so meagre a character as to be best left alone.

On the 4th instant, five well-dressed Chinamen, having the appearance of men of means, became acquainted with Chuan Sing On, the piece goods buyer for Messrs. Sincere and Co., 115 to 221, Des Voeux Road Central, through letters of introduction. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship that same afternoon at a dinner to which Chuan Sing On was invited, during which the five hosts took the opportunity of laying before their guest a business proposition, which they said, would pay handsomely. Their proposition was to start another company, similar to that of Sincere and Company, but on a larger scale, where everything for man's use could be purchased. They would have a capital of \$5,000 and \$30,000 in debenture shares. The business was to be carried on in Queen's Road Central should they procure a suitable building—if not, it was the syndicate's intention of purchasing one. After a further discussion the date for the floating of the company was fixed for the 6th instant. Chuan Sing On decided to take a share in the business. On the following day he purchased \$122 worth of cloth for the new concern and turned it over to the promoters. In the meanwhile Chuan Sing On had borrowed \$500 from a friend—another piece goods man, residing in Wing On Street—to purchase a share in the new business. The 6th—the day for the floating of the company—arrived in due course, and that night Chuan Sing On met the quintette at the appointed place, it is stated in an eating house, whence he was taken to the 10th floor of No. 58, Hollywood Road. Arriving there he was told that others interested in the scheme were expected soon; the business of the night could not be conducted without them, they being the largest shareholders, and Chuan was asked to wait. He waited for half an hour—20 hours—until finally one of the promoters suggested a game of cards to while away the time until the arrival of the others. Chuan consented, and the cards were produced. Very soon he had lost his \$500. At this stage the game was stopped and refreshments brought out. Chuan partook of some, and it is alleged that about ten minutes later he lost consciousness. When he awoke he discovered that he had affixed his signature to a promissory note for something like \$10,000, the exact amount he was not certain of.

A report was immediately made to the police at headquarters, and Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan was placed on the job. He located the quintette at the house in Hollywood Road and placed them under arrest. Since their apprehension, a contractor—Tam Ching Wa, of 37, Lee Yuen Street East—has come forward to testify to being duped in a similar manner by the accused. He became acquainted with the men in July last. Later they called at his house at Ya Wuen Fong, and spoke of starting a large jewellery establishment in Hongkong, with a capital of \$30,000. What followed is identical in detail to the aforementioned story. The contractor met the men in their quarters, and, having been "duped" as he alleges, was made to turn over to them, so it is averred, \$2,500.

At the Magistracy, this morning, the quintette were charged before Mr. A. Hassland with obtaining money by fraud. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. d'Almeida e Castro for the defence. The case was adjourned.

## FOREIGNER SENT TO GAOL.

## OBTAIN C GOODS BY FRAUD.

A foreigner named Lino Cardoso, residing at 105, Queen's Road East, was convicted at the Police Court, to-day, and sent to gaol for obtaining goods by means of a forged order. According to the evidence accused called at the Mutual 11.15 on the 26th ult., and presented an order, purporting to have been signed by one L. A. Leite, for two bottles of port wine, one of whisky, several tins of salmon, chocolate and cocoa. Knowing that Mr. Leite was employed by the Post Office the goods were handed over. On the 28th, accused went again to the Mutual Stores and obtained two tins of corned beef, one tin of biscuits, chocolate, cigarettes and a bottle of whisky in Mr. Leite's name. At the end of the month the bill was sent to Mr. Leite, who denied all knowledge of ever having obtained the goods. The matter was then put into the hands of the police and accused was arrested. Mr. Melbourne sent him to gaol for six weeks with hard labour.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Parade. At headquarters at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant. Dress—khaki, khaki helmet with badge, two 10-round pouches, waist belt, side arms, rifle with sling. Black boots and puttees will be worn. Members in possession of medals will wear the same.

RIGHT HALF NO. 1 COMPANY.  
The next monthly shoot for the above hall company will take place at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 17th instant. Ammunition must be obtained from Volunteer headquarters before 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th instant, none will be procurable on the Range.

## GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION.

The following letter has been received from His Excellency the Governor by the Commandant and is published for information.  
"I shall be grateful if you will be so good as to express to the Officers and men under your Command my keen appreciation of the general efficiency and smartness of the Corps so far as I was able to judge of what I saw yesterday. The gun and maxim drill which I saw was excellent and characterized by great keenness, with a thorough knowledge of how to handle the guns and maxims in action. I was also greatly interested in the semaphore class of cadets. The camp was admirably laid out, and the meeting and other arrangements appeared to leave nothing to be desired. The lighting of the camp was a very special feature, and reflects great credit on the Engineer Company. I hope when we next meet that the strength of the Corps will have further increased."

## THE PEAK OUTRAGE.

## NO ARREST MADE.

Up to a late hour this afternoon no arrest has been effected in connection with the highway robbery in Plateau Road, the Peak, on Wednesday afternoon, details of which were exclusively reported in last evening's *Telegraph*. Nevertheless, the police are scouring the city and a capture is expected in the course of a few days. All Wednesday and last night the Canton steamers were watched, but no man 5 feet 4 inches in height, between 25 and 30 years of age, slight scars on face, look like a cook or house boy, dressed in dark blue cotton jacket and dark trousers, shoes and rather neat in appearance, was seen to board any of the out-going vessels. It is the general opinion that the rascal is hiding about the hills, or that he has been harboured by some of his friends, and it behoves the public to lead the police as much assistance as possible—such as paying visits when least expected to their servants' quarters—where the chances of finding the man concealed are likely, so that the malefactor should be brought to justice, and the possibility of him repeating the incident cut short. On Tuesday last, we are informed, a man corresponding with the description given of the robber, was seen at Happy Valley.

## CRICKET.

The match "Probables" v. "Possibles," postponed from last Saturday, will take place to-morrow, on the Club's ground, commencing at 11 o'clock, noon. The following are the selected players:—

"Probables"—R. H. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Leacro, H. R. Makin, A. E. Lanning, Lt. J. M. G. Taylor, 11th Inf., Capt. H. M. Bosley, R. A., W. A. Powell, A. W. J. Poole, Cpl. Sharpe, 3rd Mid. Regt.  
"Possibles"—Major H. E. Lewis, 11th Inf., Capt. H. E. Singer, Leathes, 11th Inf., H. Hutchison, H. R. Phillips, Lt. J. W. Chitty, 11th Inf., A. Claxton, F. H. Stevens, E. A. Fowler, C. Irvine, R. C. Wicheil.

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

League Table.		Matches.	
Club.		P.	W. L. D. Pts.
Civil Service	.....	2	2 0 0 2
3rd Middlesex	.....	1	1 0 0 1
R. G. A.	.....	5	3 2 0 1
Telegraphs	.....	2	1 1 0 0
Craigengower	.....	3	1 2 0 1
H. K. Police	.....	3	1 2 0 1
Departmental Corps	.....	1	1 0 0 1
Kowloon	.....	1	0 1 0 1

N.B. 1 point = 1 win.  
0 = 1 loss.

## GARRISON FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The following are the fixtures for next week:—

Monday, 11th, "A" Co. 3rd. Mids. v. 88 Co., R. G. A. Referee L. Mullins, R. M. L. I.  
Tuesday, 12th, 2nd Co. R. E., v. 83 Co., R. G. A. Referee: Q. H. S. English, 3rd Mid.  
Wednesday, 13th, 4th Co. R. E., v. "H" Co., 3rd Mids. Referee: Cpl. Le. Grove, A. O. O.  
Thursday, 14th, 88 Co., R. G. A. v. "Departmental." Referee: S. Sgt. Ta. v. R. E.  
Friday, 15th, "A" Co. 3rd. Mids. v. 87 Co., R. G. A. Referee: Cpl. Shute, R. E.  
Kick off at 4 p.m. each day.

COTTON stands at a high figure at Demak in Java that Chinese dealers in that article have formed a trust with the object of keeping down the market price. This call, forth comment that such a trust may become a public danger in the near future, and that the Government should take measures to defeat this attempt at exclusive dealing.

## SHIPPING AND MALES.

MAILS.  
Indian (*Lalrang*) 10th inst.  
French (*Polynésie*) 11th inst.  
German (*Sachsen*) 12th inst., p.m.  
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 17th inst.  
The s.s. *Ocean Monarch* left Keelung this morning, and is due here on 10th inst.  
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Graf*, which left here on 10th inst., arrived at Genoa on 7th inst., at 5 p.m.



## Telegrams.

[Ruler's.]

## The Kaiser's Visit.

London, 6th November.  
The Kaiser has postponed his visit to Holland, as after his visit to King Edward he will stay privately in the Isle of Wight on account of his health.  
His Majesty is suffering from persistent catarrh, and from depression in consequence of recent events in Berlin.  
The Kaiserin is not coming to England owing to chicken pox in the Imperial family.

## The United States.

Many flour mills in Minneapolis are closed owing to the financial conditions.

Later.

## The Sensational Trials in Germany.

The journalist Brand has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.  
Princes Rudow, at the trial, declared that the charges made against him were insensate, and he described the tendencies ascribed to him as abhorrent and incomprehensible.

## Explosion in a German Train.

An explosion occurred on board of the German train ship *Blucher*.  
The decks were blown off.  
Up to the present the casualties amount to 8 dead and 22 seriously injured.

## The 7th Lancers.

There is much sympathy at Aldershot with the officers of the 7th Lancers, but the action of the Army Council is commended as evidence of the determination to maintain the utmost efficiency throughout the Army.

## CANTON PAY ROLL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th November.  
After exhaustive inquiries had been made into the different items of the more important taxes levied on the people of the city of Canton, it has been found that the collection of such taxes amounts to a very insignificant sum, and, moreover, these small levies are often the cause of disturbance by the people against the Government. The 1907 Authorities propose to abolish all taxes of small amounts for the benefit of the general public.

## A HONGKONG MODEL.

It has been already reported that the prepared opium monopoly of the whole province of Kwangtung has reverted to and is to be under the sole control of the officials of the Canton Shan Hou Chu. Now the Bureau's officials have decided to adopt the methods of the firm in vogue at Hongkong to regulate the sale of opium, and to issue labels to be pasted on all opium boxes. These labels will be prepared and printed by the Canton Government Paper Factory and will soon be issued for that purpose.

## RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has received a telegram from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, at Peking, stating that in connection with the present agitation among the people of the province of Chekiang against the proposed financing of a foreign loan for the construction of the railroads in that province, the president of the Chekiang Railway Company will be sent to the Capital to discuss the matter and to arrive at a satisfactory settlement in connection with the question.

## GOLD MINING.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has, on the suggestion of a mining expert, Chan Kwong-yang, issued a notification to the general public inviting merchants and others to start companies to work the various gold mines discovered in the district of Hoi Kin, in which gold has been ascertained to be found in payable quantities.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Instructions have been received by the Canton Authorities from the Ministry of Rites at Peking advising the dates selected for the closing and re-opening of the official seals of the different yamens for the New Year holidays. The date for the closing of the seal for the transaction of public business is the 19th day of the 12th moon and the day for re-opening is fixed for the 23rd day of the 1st moon next year.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The 9th instant being the birthday of H.M. King Edward VII., the British Consul-General here has issued invitations to the leading Chinese officials to attend a dinner at the Consulate on that day. H.E. the Viceroy is thinking of personally proceeding to the Consulate to offer his congratulations on the occasion.

## BUNDING BUREAU.

The Canton Authorities have abolished the Hoam Bunding Bureau as it is decided not to prosecute the scheme of bunding the Hoam side of the river until the completion of the new bund on the Canton side. The director of that Department, expectant magistrate Got Yui-chun, yesterday resigned his post.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There was a representative gathering at the Mun Yuen Gardens in the western suburb yesterday afternoon to discuss the steps to be taken for the introduction and establishment of a Local Self-government Bureau for the city of Canton. A tea party was also held and the promoter of the scheme, Mr. Liang Hing-kwai, addressed those present as to the object of the meeting. It was decided that the election of the officials of the Bureau should take place at a meeting to be held on the 10th instant in the same gardens.

## THE POLICE.

The members of the Canton Police force have put on their winter uniform since the first day of the present moon.

## HEMP TRADE.

Report from Foshan states that the hemp trade there has done well during the year and large consignments have arrived from Hupoh and from a ready market. It is reported that all hemp merchants have made good profits during the year and are still showing signs of prosperity.

## CHINESE IN SIAM.

"Kalchas" writes to the *Siam Observer* under date 15th ult.:—"The *Siam Observer* has recently quoted an article from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. I can by no means concur with the opinion therein contained, and I beg you kindly to publish the following refutation in the correspondence of your paper.

"The *Hongkong Telegraph* says:—"Of all places in the world it is difficult to understand how Siam could justify a policy of Chinese exclusion," and "The subjects of the Middle Kingdom (China) and it was only a few years ago that the Government of Siam annually sent tributes to Peking in acknowledgment of the Emperor's sovereignty over the vassal state." The writer then continues to say, that on account of China's troubles in foreign policy, Siam neglected her duties as a tributary state, and finally became independent by the act of France and England, who made Siam a buffer-state between their respective colonies.

"The writer in the *Hongkong Telegraph* has evidently studied history in China, as his opinion sounds extremely "Chinese."

Chinese history speaks of one Emperor reigning several thousands of years, and of battles where millions of the enemy are killed. The masses of the people in China generally believe that during the last Chino-Japanese war the Japs received a sound hiding. As many things in China are upside down, so the Chinese interpretation of historical facts is sometimes most queer and marvellous. I therefore beg the *Hongkong* historian to base his opinion on facts and not on Chinese nonsense.

Why, I beg to ask the gentleman, is Siam more fit than other countries to open its provinces to Chinese emigrants? The Japanese, for instance, are akin to the Chinese, but in spite of this they seem to dislike their Celestial brethren, of whom only a small number have settled in Japan. The Siamese, so says the Hongkong scholar, are descendants of the Chinese! The gentleman has evidently not studied the Siamese language and has no knowledge of Siamese rice and customs; otherwise he would not boldly put forth such vague statements. I do not deny that the Thai have to a great extent mixed with Mongolic elements, but originally the Thai are most likely a branch of the great Aryan race.

The Siamese do not use Chinese characters, but have a typical Aryan alphabet of their own. Many root-words of their language correspond in sound and meaning to words of other Aryan languages. Their ancient fairy-tales and their mythology lead to Aryan sources, and the history of the Siamese nation has many features that plainly prove their Aryan origin.

Thus for instance the character of the Chinese and Siamese female sex is altogether different, and I shall here cite an episode from Siamese history corroborating this fact. Nearly every year, when the harvest was over, the Siamese King assembled his army and waged war against hostile neighbours. Once, when the Siamese army was fighting in Cambodia, nearly the whole male population of the Siamese town of Korat had followed their King. The Lao Prince of Wieng Tjin led an army down to Siam and captured Korat. But the womenfolk of this town headed by a brave lady named Yai-Moh armed themselves secretly, and one night they drove the Lao men, and so great was their fury that the Wieng-Tjin army was totally dispersed. Such stories remind one of the battle at Aqueduct, 101 B.C., where, when the army of the Cimbric was defeated by the Roman dictator Marius, the Roman legions had still to fight the enraged Cimbric women, who defended the chariot to their last breath. Warlike ambitions are not to be met with amongst the female sex of the Chinese. On the contrary, the Chinese woman shows but little energy, and enjoys no freedom, as her jealous husband confines her to the four walls of the house.

The Chinese and Siamese are two different races. But I admit that the Siamese have to a certain extent intermingled with Chinese elements. This, however, does by no means entitle the Chinese to devour Siam and the Siamese and to exterminate the language, civilization, and history of this nation.

Furthermore, I beg to state that Siam has never been a tributary state of China and that Chinese armies have never invaded Siam. It is true that the relations between the two countries were of a friendly character, and the rulers of both countries have now and then exchanged presents to demonstrate their mutual friendship. Yes, the Chinese even gave a princess of the Royal blood to King Phra-Ruang of Siam; but on arriving in this country the girl was not received by the King and from grief of heart she committed suicide by jumping into the Meean-Chow-Phya. The Chinese influence did not reach beyond Burma, and even this state was able to maintain its independence.

Siam's relations to China were always friendly, and it was on account of this that Chinese traders came to Siam, selling their wares and sending the products of Siam to China.

I beg to state that any attacks in the correspondence of this paper were but partly directed against the Chinese traders and merchants in Siam, for I freely admit that this class of Chinese can altogether be replaced by Siamese, who evidently show little ability for commercial affairs. But I protest against the Chinese coolie emigrants, who are crowding into Siam and are overflying the whole country.

These coolies are a great danger to the Siamese race! They take away all work from the Siamese; yes, even the agriculture of this country, which for a long time was altogether in the hands of Siamese, will soon become a monopoly of the Chinese too, and then nothing will be left to the Siamese. These Chinese coolies threaten to devour Siam!

Siam has been the ruling state of Further India for many centuries and formerly her authority was acknowledged from Burma down to Singapore. The Europeans who came and took possession of the countries surrounding Siam, did surely not make her independent. On the contrary Siam's independence was greatly endangered by these occupations and at present one even hears of English and French "spheres-of-interest" in this country. On the other hand it is by the aid of Europeans that Siam has become a prosperous and well-organized state, which is rapidly progressing on the path of civilization. All these reforms were by no means introduced into this country by the Chinese, who seem to have but one desire, namely, to digest Siam as quickly as possible.

The Chinese are allowed to enter this country when and where they like; but in spite of this the Siamese Government does not seem to trust them, for all Siamese have to become soldiers, whilst the Chinese in Siam are exempt from military service.

I am not entitled to make proposals in order to regulate the immigration of Chinese coolies, as all this will surely be arranged for in a wise and good manner by the Government of this country. I, however, am convinced that if nothing is undertaken to stop this coolie-invasion, Siam will be a Chinese country in less than fifty years.

## PRISON POPULATION REFORM.

HUMANE SYSTEMS THAT REVIVE HOPE AND SELF-RESPECT.

The note of hope pervades the annual report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons, dealing with the year ended last March. The outstanding facts presented are that crime itself shows a decreasing tendency, and that real advantages to the community are according from recent efforts at reform—reform both of the prison treatment and of the prison population.

The broad result reported is that during the year the total number of prisoners, 199,282, showed a decrease of 18,044 as compared with the previous year. Of this total, 1,035 were sentenced to penal servitude, exactly the same number as in 1905-6, but the average length of sentence was slightly less.

## DECREASE IN DRUNKENNESS.

The decrease reported last year in the number of such minor cases as drunkenness, offences against public regulations and by-laws, misbehavior by paupers, and assaults, continued during 1906-7. Drunkenness, notably, supplied 5,702 less cases. Larceny cases also declined by 1,772 offences, against the poor law by 1,477 and begging and sleeping out by 2,379. Another excellent feature of the crime year is conveyed in this sentence of the Commissioners' report:

"So far as prison statistics may be taken as an index of social progress, it is a most hopeful and encouraging sign that juvenile delinquency, as measured by commitment to prison, is diminishing year by year. The diminution of juvenile crime strictly so-called, i.e., offences by persons under 16 years of age, has, indeed, during the last ten years, shown a decrease which is almost marvellous; the numbers for the last year being less than half of those for the year 1897."

Only four children, under 12, were sent to prison, and 734 between the ages of 12 and 16 (as against 999 in 1905-6, and 1,411 in 1904-5).

## SEPARATE COURTS FOR CHILDREN.

In this connection the Commissioners again call attention (as they did last year) to the remarkable decrease of juveniles received into Birmingham prison, where the numbers were formerly large. This point derives its significance from the fact that at Birmingham the system of separate courts for children has been established. The result is certainly an ostensible triumph for the experiment.

That there is still abundant room for further reform in the treatment of juvenile offenders, however, is indicated in this remark of the Commissioners, in connection with the large total percentage (61 per cent.) of juveniles sentenced to seven days or less:

"We strongly endorse the opinion expressed by governors and chaplains throughout the service, that in the case of the young, and impressionable, and imaginative, a sentence which only familiarises with what ought to be the great mystery and dread of the interior of a prison, and which does not admit of sufficient time for the application of any useful reformatory influence, must do more harm than good."

## "JUVENILE ADULTS."

Coming to the more difficult subject of "juvenile-adults" (between the ages of 16 and 21), the Commissioners again have hopeful figures to report. More than 2,000 fewer prisoners of this age were received into prison than in 1905-6.

Time may perhaps prove this to be only a casual diminution; but we are sanguine enough to believe that the concentration of individual attention on young prisoners of this age, from the application of the Borstal system in its full sense at Borstal and Lincoln, and in its modified sense at all other local prisons in the country, has already begun to bear good fruit.

The reports of governors, chaplains, and medical officers from nearly all prisons cannot fail to encourage the hope that by the means which are being employed many young criminals are being, at least, offered the opportunity of better things, and that in an encouraging number of cases these opportunities will be seized and made use of by those to whom they are offered. If this be so, there must, in the course of time, though the progress be slow and almost unperceptible, from

## To-day's Advertisement.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, OR WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—  
DOUBLE BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS AND BEDDING, TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER SERVICE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE WITH BEVELLED GLASS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [983]

year to year be a gradual lessening of that number of reckless, wayward, and uncontrollable lads, who, unless means are taken to pull them up sharply at a critical moment in their lives, when the State has them in its custody, must inevitably continue to swell the ever-growing wave of habitual and hopeless and incurable crime.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PRISONERS.  
On the medical side of the question the medical inspector surmises that the recognised cases of mental defect amount to 3 per cent. of the total reception, i.e., some 6,000 prisoners—and the Commissioners hint at the prudence of legislation "relieving them of the great burden and responsibility of adapting the penal system to numerous cases of men and women who, from their mental state, are not fit subjects for penal discipline."

The Commissioners make some strong remarks about the indisposition of the Courts to take advantage of the powers conferred upon them of placing certain prisoners in the Second Division—of differentiating the punishment in the case of persons where there is a distinct difference in the character of the offence and of the offender, and the circumstances of the offender.

## EMPLOYING PRISON LABOUR.

It was stated, by the way, that it is hoped a new prison will be built on the Borstal site by prison labour, by way of affording excellent technical instruction for the lads in its charge.

In addition to Borstal, the young prisoners of the same age sentenced to penal servitude, and now collected at Dartmoor, are being shepherded by the Borstal Association, and with excellent results. Out of 41 cases discharged during the year only three, so far as is known, have been reconvicted, and the majority are reported to be doing well—a result which the Commissioners justifiably regard as amply repaying all the trouble and expense involved in setting up these cases again after the expiration in early youth of grave offences against the law.

The "sorry response" to the benign intention of the Legislature is that out of 169,377 prisoners sentenced by the summary courts during the year, only 1,311, or 1.07 per cent., were ordered for special treatment in this division. The Commissioners point out that the failure of the Courts to make this differentiation throws the responsibility of doing so upon the prison authorities, who classify first offenders as "Star Class," and "what should be a judicial decision" becomes "an administrative act after commitment."

## CLASSIFIED BY THE GOVERNOR.

To Wakefield prison, for instance, while only 31 were sent as second division prisoners, the governor of the prison classified after commitment of 260 as "Star Class" prisoners, most of whom, in his opinion, might have been classified by the Court as offenders of the second division.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.  
London—Bank T.T. .... 2.01  
Do. demand ..... 1.01  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 2.11  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2.57 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. .... 4.98  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 2.06 1/2  
India T.T. .... 153  
Do. demand ..... 153 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 154 1/2  
Singapore T.T. .... 151 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 100 1/2  
Java—Bank T.T. .... 123 1/2  
Buying.  
4 months' sight L/C. .... 2.1 5/16  
6 months' sight L/C. .... 2.1 9/16  
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York. .... 101 1/2  
1 month's sight do. .... 51 1/2  
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. .... 2.1 9/16  
4 months' sight Farce. .... 2.05 1/2  
6 months' sight do. .... 2.07 1/2  
4 months' sight Germany ..... 2.16 1/2  
Bar Silver ..... 27 9/16  
Bank of England rate ..... 2 1/2  
Market rate ..... 2 1/2  
Bank of France ..... 31 1/2  
Sovereigns ..... 97 1/2

IN commenting upon the mistaken policy pursued in Acheen, the *Dell Courant* dwells upon the mischief wrought by Government in trying to turn the current of trade out of its natural channels, by closing certain ports and favouring others. Sabang, on Pulau Way, for instance, is not the natural shipping port of Acheen, yet efforts are made to force trade there. That journal says that there is too much of this official interference with traffic in Acheen. The current of trade has always been from the north and west coast to the east coast, and from thence to Penang.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

## —MENU—

SATURDAY, November 9th, 1907.  
DINNER.  
HORS D'OEUVRES.  
Anchovy Eggs.  
SOUP.  
Clear Windsor.  
FISH.  
Fried Fish Maitre d'Hotel.  
ENTREES.  
Filet of Steak and Mushrooms.  
Truffles Cutlets.  
Chicken Liver and Ham Patties.  
CURRY.  
Doy.  
JOINTS, &c.  
Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.  
Roast Capon and Sausage.  
Boiled Corned Leg of Pork and Pease Pudding.  
Cold Leicester Pie and Plain Salad.  
SWEETS.  
Bread and Butter Pudding.  
Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce.  
Noyau Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.  
Topsy Cake.  
Cheese Trays.  
DESSERT.  
Coffee. Fruits. [980]

IN THE MATTER OF THE PATENTS OR DINANCE, 1891 (2 OF 1892), AND

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY THE "Z" ELECTRIC LAMP SYNDICATE, LIMITED, OF 40, ST. HELENS PLACE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND, FOR AN INVENTION CONSISTING OF "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FILAMENTS FOR INCANDESCENCE ELECTRIC LAMPS."

NOTICE is hereby given that the PETITION, DECLARATION AND SPECIFICATION required by the above-named Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the above-named "Z" ELECTRIC LAMP SYNDICATE, LIMITED, by DENNIS & BOWLEY, their Solicitors, to apply for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of the above-named invention, at a sitting of the Executive Council to be held at the Council Chamber on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1907, at 2.30 P.M.  
Dated the 8th day of November, 1907.  
DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Applicants. [981]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, OR SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—  
TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER SERVICE, Single and Double IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES WITH BEVELLED GLASS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.;  
ALSO:  
2 COTTAGE PIANOS and 2 PIANOLAS.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [982]

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.  
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [12]

## A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.,

6, Queen's Road Central,  
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## JUST TO HAND

## FRENCH BONBONS.

## JAS. PASCALL'S CONFECTIONERY

## AND.

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [91]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GORDON'S IN PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [919]

## Intimations



THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

High-Class PIANOS

AT

25% Discount

For CASH.

To make room for New Season's Models.

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD "SCOTCH"

WHEN YOU TASTE IT YOU WILL APPRECIATE THE MANY GOOD QUALITIES

OF D. & J. McALLUM'S "PERFECTION" WHISKY.

IT IS ALL SCOTCH AND THE BEST OF ALL SCOTCH.

WHAT MORE NEED BE SAID? YOUR WINE MERCHANT HAS IT OR WILL GET IT FOR YOU.

A GREAT REPUTATION IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

D. & J. McALLUM'S

PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY

FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF ITS CONSUMERS

That is Why WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS

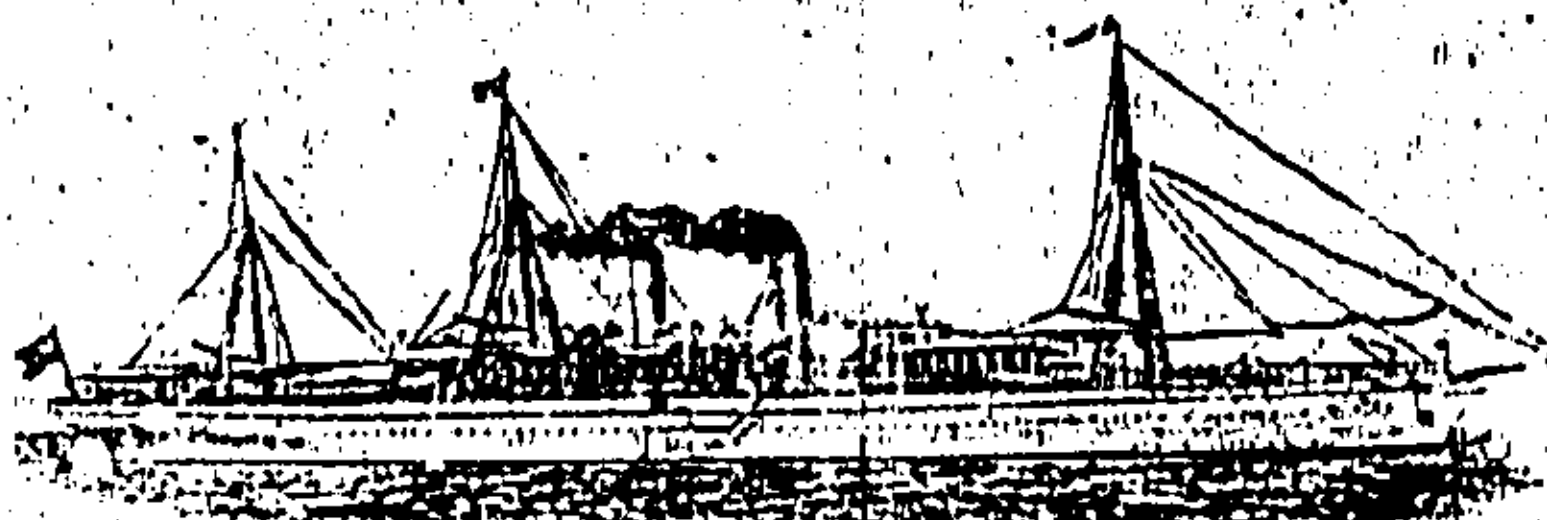
SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY & FLAVOUR

SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS, 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).			
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 1st	Dec. 9th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 3rd

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through route to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £100.00. Intermediate on 12th Nov. 4 P.M.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 24th October, 1907. D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner Piddar Street and Prang.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, 9th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOYSANG	SUNDAY, 10th Nov., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	YUKSANG	THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Nov., 4 P.M.

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

	Single	Return.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	85	150
Penang	85	150
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chafon, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG DIRECT	"CHIEHLI"	9th Nov., daylight.
SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	9th " Noon.
ILIOILO & CEBU	"KATFONG"	9th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th " "
WEI HAI WEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"SZ CHUEN"	12th " "
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	13th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	16th " "
SWA. OW & SHANGHAI	"YUOHOW"	20th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	23rd " "
KOBE	"TBIAN"	25th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"CHANGSHA"	4th Dec.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
CAFIRO	2540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th Nov., 1907.
RUBIN	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "OCEAN MONARCH" ..... On MONDAY, the 18th November, 1907.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Bt. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HABSBUERG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardsess carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.  
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

SCANDIA ..... 2nd Dec.

SILESIA ..... 11th Dec.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

SCANDIA ..... 9th Jan., 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIEN."

Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about 11th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shawmut	9,000	E. W. Roberts	15th Nov.
Tremont	9,000	T. W. Garlick	20th Dec.
Sawyer	6,232	Shotton	4th Jan.
Kumuket	6,232	Cowley	28th Jan.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

\* The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

† Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st November, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other

Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail

KATHERINE PARK ..... 5,000 [About end of Nov.]

KASATO MARU ..... 6,100 [Sometime in March, 1908.]

Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Eastern and Western Coast ports of South

Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and

Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,

Yok Building,

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ..... Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 5 every

evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every

evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ..... \$4.

Meals ..... \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of

the New Western Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

## Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI,"  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRANI"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 12th November, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 o'clock Noon, TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY, the 5th of November, at 5 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th of November, at 9:30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESIA"

Captain Bahle, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SYRIA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HERBERT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1907.

## TATTOO CRAZE IS THE LATEST.

AMERICANS IN LONDON WANT TO BE HUMAN PICTURE GALLERIES.

London, Sept. 14.

Americans have gone tattoo mad. Such is the inference to be drawn from the conversation I have just had with Alfred South, a famous English and continental tattooist. According to the artist, the rich have stolen the thunder of the poor. The practice of covering the body with elaborate designs, which was supposed to be the special weakness of the low-class sailor, has ascended the social ladder and is now the amusement of the aristocracy.

Certain well-known Americans, if we are to believe Mr. South, would present the appearance of animated picture galleries could we see them in the nude. Their backs, chests, legs and arms are covered with crouching tigers, poised snakes and more or less beautiful women. The son of one of the largest watch manufacturers in the United States, who is many times a millionaire, had a facsimile of his father's particular brand of timepiece tattooed on his chest by Mr. South. He had the hands showing the hour to be exactly twelve and remarked that no matter where he was he could always refer to it at exactly that time of day and always correct his fallible timepiece.

Many Americans have commissioned Mr. South to tattoo copies of pictures by their favourite artist on their shoulders, chests or backs. In this respect Charles Dana Gibson easily leads the field as the most popular American draughtsman. No less a personage than Walter Winans, the American millionaire, crack rifle shot, and premier horse owner, is the proud possessor of a "Gibson girl" on his left shoulder. That is not the only tattooing on the body of Mr. Winans, for his form is said to be a thing of exquisite beauty from the standpoint of the devotees of the craze.

It seems that many Americans have had their full names tattooed on their wrists and forems. Mr. South says he has many American women as customers. They are more sentimental than the sterner sex, according to the artist, and they run to names or the private crests of their sweethearts. The work is usually done on the legs, but many of the fair sex are having elaborate designs executed on their backs. In this, as in other walks of life, the fair woman has lived up to her reputation for a chameleon-like state of mind, for the artist declares he has several times changed the name of a sweetheart for women customers.

The tattooing craze appears to be more advanced in England and on the Continent than in the United States. Here it seems to have touched even the highest rung of the social ladder. The Prince of Wales himself is said to have some most artistic work on his arm, while the Crown princess of Denmark, Lady Cornwallis West and members of the royal family of Russia are said to be devotees of







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NOM. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	{ 1/15% for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex } 2 1/2 % 1/16 = \$16.04	51 %	{ 566 1/2 } 567 1/2 new issue London 575
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ £12,735 } \$303,000	571,313	\$1 (London 3/16 for 1907)	...	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,560,000 } \$219,058 \$41,919 £125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 18,942	none	\$30 for 1906	8 %	\$230
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 } £70,000 \$456,407 £125,137.15 \$817,628 \$81,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	Tls. 204,444	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- } for 1906 = Tls. 2,655	6 %	Tls. 73 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 } £125,137.15 \$817,628 \$81,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	1,460,440	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and } interim of 1/2 for 1906	51 %	\$780
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 } £125,137.15 \$817,628 \$81,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	1,394,520	1/- for year ending 31.12.05	7 1/2 %	\$165
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 } £125,137.15 \$817,628 \$81,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	1,62,080	2/- and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	187 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } £125,137.15 \$817,628 \$81,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	1,435,235	2/- for 1905	13 %	\$310
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 } \$204,638 \$96,082 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$86,989	\$365	1/- for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 } \$204,638 \$96,082 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$86,989	Nil	5/- for year ending 30.6.1907	10 1/2 %	\$37 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	76,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 } \$204,638 \$96,082 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$86,989	\$27,101	1/- for 1st half year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	10,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 } £270,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.14 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$41 sellers } \$29 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 } £1,787 1/2	Tls. 13,322	Interim of Tls. 1/- for account 1907	11 %	{ Tls. 45 sellers } Tls. 50 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,787 1/2 } \$55,000 \$32,937 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	1,137	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 %	{ \$1.00 } \$0.50
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£5	{ £1,787 1/2 } \$55,000 \$32,937 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	18,730	{ \$1.00 } \$0.50	4 1/2 %	{ \$1.00 } \$0.50
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	£10	{ Tls. 54,372 } £1,787 1/2	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 } £1,787 1/2	19,218	1/- for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$104
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 } £1,787 1/2	19,218	1/- for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$104
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$450,000 } £1,787 1/2	19,218	1/- for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$104
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 } £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 } £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14 1/2
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,124 } £1,787 1/2	110,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	£50	{ \$6,124 } £1,787 1/2	110,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	£50	{ \$6,124 } £1,787 1/2	110,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$6,124 } £1,787 1/2	110,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$6,124 } £1,787 1/2	110,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited	2,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 3,388	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,086	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,086	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
International Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,086	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,086	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,086	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bed's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	1/2	1/2	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	1/10	1/10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	17,500	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Shanghai Paper and Printing Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Shanghai-Sum-ta Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Union Waterboard Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Watsed, A. S. & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 } £10,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Mails.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DUE, ROUTE, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"ARCADIA"

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "China", 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Marmora", due in London on 28th December, 1907. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

## The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th November, at 1 p.m.

This steamer connects at Colombo with one of the Company's Australian steamers bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "TONKIN" ..... 26th Nov.  
S.S. "POLYNESIE" ..... 10th Dec.  
S.S. "TOURANE" ..... 24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

## Furnitures.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE.

## DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

## REQUISITES.

## EASTMAN'S

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

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ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

The Whisky of Great Age

**DEWAR'S**

IMPERIAL

John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

Sole Agents. BUMANN &amp; BERBLINGER.

15, 16 &amp; 17, Connaught Road Central.

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